Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—January 18.

It being the time appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to receive the House with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, the House waited upon His Excellency and presented the same, which is as follows:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, *Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal Subjects, the People of New-Brunswick, beg respectfully to express our thanks for Your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session.

Your Excellency's untiring zeal, and manifest ability in the administration of the Provincial Government hitherto, affords us the best possible guarantee of your Excellency's cordial co-operation in such measures as may hereafter be devised for the promotion of general prosperity. We are truly sensible of the mestimable blessings enjoyed by the Inhabitants of this Province, under the fostering protection of the Parent Government;—the Laws wisely and impartially administered, afford that security of person and property which calls forth our fervent congratulations, while the loyalty and contentment, which pervade all classes of the community, establish for New-Brunswick a character abroad, which it has always conspicuously sustained under every change of circumstances, whether prosperous or adverse.

We deeply lament with Your Excellency, that the same happy state of things does not exist in some of the neighbouring Colonies, which exhibit the extraordinary spectacle of a peaceful and inoffensive population having to defend in arms their lives, property, and institutions, against lawless attacks of bands of pirates and incendiaries, principally composed of citizens of a professed friendly nation. So long as our own rights and security are not endangered by the laxity and inefficiency of the Institutions and Powers of the neighbouring States, we can certainly have no interest or desire to interfere with, or animadvert upon them; but viewing every hostile aggression upon the Canadas as aimed at, and designed to destroy the integrity of this Province as a portion of the British Possessions, we feel it our imperative duty to reprehend in the most unequivocal terms, the conduct of the American Government, in not enforcing a strict observance of their friendly relations with the British Empire. And while we deem it essential to the Government of every well constituted State, that it should have the power of enforcing obedience to its Laws, we regret that the United States have been so exceedingly deficient in that power, as that numerous hordes of banditti should have been permitted to be levied, armed, supplied and organized on their Northern frontier, for the avowed purpose of invading our loyal and peaceful fellow subjects in the Canadas.

Deeply sympathising with our Canadian Brethren in the difficulties they have thus had to encounter, we yet indulge the hope that the Officers of the American Government now stationed on that frontier, supported by the moderate and respectable of all classes of their citizens, will succeed in preventing any further aggressions, and thereby maintain the friendly relations between two Powers, whose interests are so inseparably connected.

Aware of the importance of a well organized Provincial Militia, especially in times like the present, we will cheerfully adopt such measures as may render that valuable and constitutional arm of defence more efficient and better prepared for the protection of the Province.

We are gratified to learn that the Home Government contemplate the establishment of a line of Steam Packets for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails to Halifax, and we shall give our early attention to any communications which Your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us on that important subject. Sensible of the great advantages of a safe and direct Mail route throughout the Colonies, and impressed with the great importance of opening for settlement the wilderness lands of the Province, we assure Your Excellency, that we shall give most diligent attention and consideration to the several Roads and other improvements pointed out by your Excellency.

The permanent prosperity of this Province is so intimately connected with the successful prosecution of Agriculture and the Fisheries, that we hold it one of our first duties to afford every encouragement to those pursuits, and we shall be happy to give our attentive consideration to the highly valuable suggestions of Your Excellency on those important subjects.

We thank Your Excellency for the promised Geological Report, and shall not fail to make such provision for the continuation of the Survey, as its importance may appear to require.

The valuable observations of Your Excellency on the subject of surveying and locating the Public Lands of the Province, merit our best thanks, and shall receive our careful attention. The subject is of paramount importance, and no endeavours shall be wanting, on our part to prevent a continuance of those evils and difficulties, which have unfortunately arisen out of the inaccurate system of settling the Crown Lands, heretofore pursued.

Such communications from, and correspondence with, Her Majesty's Government as Your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us on the several subjects of the Duty on Flour and Salted Provisions, the Survey of the Bay of Fundy, the system of Colonial Banking, and the condition of the aboriginal Inhabitants of the Province, shall be attentively considered.

The education of Youth, so inseparably connected with the future character and welfare of the Province, has hitherto been liberally provided for; and we are well assured, that under Your Excellency's supervision, the supply of Books to be imported, will be of that character which shall be most conducive to the attainment of a moral, religious, practical and useful elementary Education, upon the general diffusion of which, social order, respect for the laws and institutions of our Country, and the security of our persons and property, must mainly depend.

We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Public Accounts to be laid before us. Assured as we are of the correct and useful application of former appropriations, we feel every disposition to make as liberal provision for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Government as our means may warrant or circumstances require.

The subject of the erection of a substantial Province Building, for the accommodation of the different Branches of the Legislature, as well as for the Courts of Justice, has already engaged our attention. In resuming the subject, we shall endeavour to proceed with that caution and due consideration so necessary in the contemplation of a work of such magnitude and importance, and involving as it must necessarily do, the expenditure of a large portion of the Public Money.

And being returned,—The Hon. Mr. Speaker reported, that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply thereto:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen.

"In the name of our Gracious Queen, and in my own, I offer you my warmest thanks for this most gratifying Address.

"I can desire no higher reward than the continued approbation of the Representatives of the People of this truly loyal Province, of my endeavours to promote their welfare."

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, *Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF HER MAJESTY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly, beg leave to express to Your Excellency the thanks of this House for Your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

It affords us true satisfaction to receive Your Excellency's renewed assurance of your cordial co-operation in all measures calculated to promote the interest of a Province in which we are so deeply interested.

In reciprocating Your Excellency's congratulations on the tranquillity, security, prosperity and contentment which every where prevail in this Province, we feel and acknowledge that we cannot be too thankful for those blessings, more especially when our fellow subjects in some of our Sister Colonies have at this moment to defend in arms their lives, property, and institutions, against the attacks of American Citizens; and however much recent occurrences may lead us to call in question the ability of the Government of the United States to enforce submission to its own Laws we would still indulge the hope that a sense of national honor will impel the enlightened and respectable portion of the American People to support their Government, in its attempts to control and repress those lawless and unprovoked aggressions which are inflicting such grievous injury upon our Canadian fellow subjects, and are evidentally endangering the continuance of peaceful relations between the two Countries.

The necessity of a well organized Militia, under any circumstances, is manifest; and the events which have recently occurred in our neighbouring Colonies convince us that the present time is one that calls for our particular attention to that valuable arm of defence; we shall therefore give the most ready consideration to Your Excellency's suggestions upon this subject.

We learn with great satisfaction that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to establish Steam Packets for the conveyance of the Mails to Halifax—a measure eminently calculated to encrease the prosperity of these distant portions of Her Majesty's dominions, and which will unquestionably tend to cement and perpetuate the blessings of British connexion. To secure the full advantages to be derived from this design, we shall cheerfully lend our assistance to improve the Roads and Communications between the lower Provinces and the Canadas. We observe with pleasure the warm interest evinced by Your Excellency in the improvement of the Great Roads throughout the Province, and the recommendations, founded upon a personal examination of the several Counties by Your Excellency, thus brought to our notice, demand and shall receive our most favorable consideration.

In a country possessing such capacities for cultivation, and whose permanent prosperity must mainly depend upon the productions of its soil, it is the obvious duty of the Legislature to bestow every encouragement upon agricultural pursuits, favoring and attracting the application of labour and the investment of capital in the cultivation of the soil, and by affording facilities for obtaining a practical knowledge of an improved system of husbandry: and we beg to express our obligations to Your Excellency for so pointedly directing our attention to this important subject.

We shall cheerfully concur in any measure which may be deemed advisable for the encouragement of the Fisheries of the Province, and we entirely agree with Your Excellency that they form a most important branch of Provincial enterprise.

We are happy to learn that the system of Education lately established by law is undergoing a fair trial: and we beg to express our thanks to Your Excellency for the pains which Your Excellency is taking to provide Books of a proper description for the use of the elementary Schools.

We are fully aware of the danger of leaving the public Records in their present state of insecurity, and of the irreparable loss which would ensue from their destruction; and we beg leave on this occasion to repeat the expression of our sense of the great inconvenience to which this Branch of the Legislature, in particular, is subjected, from the want of proper accommodations: a remedy for these evils and inconveniences cannot, with a due regard to the public service, be any longer delayed, and we shall cheerfully concur in the measures necessary to remove them.

We tender to Your Excellency our best thanks for the particular and detailed views which Your Excellency has been pleased to lay before us upon so many subjects of great public interest—to which we do not feel it necessary specifically to allude; we content ourselves with assuring Your Excellency that we shall most heartily concur in promoting the evident object of Your Excellency's wishes, and exertions, by co-operating in every measure that shall have a tendency to advance the welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Ordered, That the Honorable Messrs. Botsford and Chandler be appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when this House would be received with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

House of Assembly, January 16.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to present a petition from Hugh Flaherty and 25 others, freeholders of the County of Charlotte, setting forth a charge of bribery and corruption against William FitzWilliam Owen, Esquire, at the last General Election for the said County, in the year 1837, and praying that the same may be investigated, and, if proven, that the seat of the said William Fitz William Owen may be declared vacated, and a new writ issued for the election of a Member in his stead.

And it appeared on reference to the Rule of the House with regard to Petitions complaining of the undue election and return of Members to serve in General Assembly, that the time for presenting such Petitions had elapsed.

Ordered, That the said Petition be not received.

Mr. Owen, by leave, presented a Petition from John Wilson, James Rait, Harris Hatch, and 89 others, of the County of Charlotte, praying a Bounty may be granted to vessels employed in the Fisheries, as well as on Fish taken and cured; and also that protection be afforded to persons engaged in the Fisheries from the encroachments that continue to be made on the fishing grounds by vessels of the United States; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Owen, also by leave, presented a Petition from Wilford Fisher, James Chaffey, J. Snell, Esquires, and 181 others, of the Parishes of Grand Manan, West Isles, and Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, praying some Legislative provision for the encouragement of the Fisheries, as also protection from the encroachments which continue to be made on the fishing grounds by vessels of the United States; and likewise that a regular Packet Boat be maintained between the Island Parishes and the main land, and for the establishment of Post Offices in the respective Parishes; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Donald Sinclair, John M'Leod, and 204 others, inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying that Lime and Plaster of Paris may be imported without being chargeable with the existing Provincial Duty; and that an Act may pass imposing a duty upon Foreign Shingles imported into the Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Brown moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is desireable that the Resolution passed at the last Session of the Legislature, setting forth, that no provision would be made at the then next Session for the reporting of the Debates of this House, be rescinded.

And upon the question for adopting the said Resolution, the House divided.—Yeas, 3. Nays, 20.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Weldon, from the Committee appointed to examine as to what Laws have expired or are near expiring—Reported that they had attended thereto, and submitted a report thereof, which he read; and then handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to examine and report what Laws have or are about expiring, submit the following Report:—

50 Geo. 3, cap. 31. An Act to provide for the erection of Fences with Gates across Highways leading through intervale Lands in Queen's County and the County of Sunbury, where the same may be found neccessary; and the Act 3 Geo. 4, cap. 7 to extend the provisions thereof to King's County, will expire 1st April, 1839.

4 Geo. 4, cap. 21. An Act for the regulation of Booms for securing Masts, Logs and Lumber in certain parts of the County of Northumberland. Expires 1st May, 1839.

3 Wm. 4, cap. 29. An Act to amend the Laws relative to the sale of Spirituous Liquors by Tavern keepers and Retailers within the County of Saint John, and for the more effectual prevention of drunkenness. Expires 8th March, 1839.

4 Wm. 4, cap. 33. An Act more effectually to provide for the support of a nightly Watch in, and for lighting the City of Saint John, and for other purposes. Expires 1st April, 1839.

9 & 10 Geo. 4, cap. 27. An Act to prevent Pedlars travelling and selling within this Province without Licence. Revived and continued by 4 W. 4, cap. 12. Will expire 1st April, 1839.

6 Wm. 4, cap. 14. An Act to provide for reporting and publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court. Expires 8th March, 1839.

5 Wm. 4, cap. 31. An Act to regulate the driving of Timber and Saw Logs down the River Magaguadavic, and its branches. Expired 1st December, 1838.

7 W. 4, cap. 8. An Act to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to Parish Schools, and to make other provisions respecting the same. Expires 1st April, 1839.

8 Wm. 4, cap. 2. An Act to restrain the provisions of the fifth Section of an Act, intituled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province," and to establish sundry regulations for the future disposal of Crown Land and Timber in certain cases. Expires 1st September, 1839.

8 Wm. 4, cap. 13. An Act to authorise the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City and County of Saint John. Expires 1st April, 1839.

1 Vict. cap. 2. An Act imposing duties upon certain articles imported into this Province. Expires 1st April, 1839.

Summary.

NOTES FROM LIBERAL SOURCES.

(4.) Some people are pleased to liken me to the ex-actor Liston, others to Pontius Pilate. I believe I may claim the credit of resembling both;—the first in external physiognomy, the second in mental.

Viscount Morpeth.

(5.) Every Irishman knows that upon this fine head of mine I wear a wig—a barber's wig;—and a mighty convenient thing it is, otherwise you may be sure I would throw it aside. Just in the same way, and for the same sensible reason, I use the Whigs;—I mane the Whigs that are hung up on the pegs in Downing-street. Thruly they are "squeezable" into any shape, and I can curl them exactly to my illigant taste;—devil take the unmannerly scoundrel that called the like of them "base, bloody, and brutal."

Daniel O'Connell.

(6.) The Tories are incorrigibly stupid and perverse, in seeking to repossess the government of the country. If they were not blind as a nest of moles, they would perceive, in the degraded and declining state of England's strength and glory, the seal of their own irrecoverable degradation. Conservatism is the natural and proper government of a state during the stages of its lusty and vigorous youth and prosperous maturity; but the genius of Whiggism is alone equal when a nation is demented and doomed to destruction, to carry on the work to a speedy and perfect consummation.

Thos. Babington Macaulay.

(7.) The editorial "we" of this and other time serving Liberal Journals are very awkwardly situated at the present moment, in consequence of the unfortunate quarrel between Lords Melbourne and Durham. Which side to choose, is the poser. Both of these worthy statesmen favour us with their most winning smiles and tenderest caresses. Heigho! what can we do?—

"How happy could we be with either,
Were the other dear charmer away."

Morning Chronicle.

The Queen and Lord Durham.—It has been currently reported that an autograph letter was written by her Majesty to Lord Durham, requesting him as a personal favor to continue to hold the reins of government in Canada. This report has been contradicted. The fact is, that the report is partly true, and partly false. The Queen did write an autograph letter, for *we have seen it*, but not a letter requesting him to remain in Canada. We peep a copy of the letter at the time of seeing it, and we print it verbatim.

Windsor, Oct. 25th.

My dear Lord Durham.—Understanding from Mamma that you are coming back from Canada, may I beg the favor of your bringing with you a copy of the *Canadian Boat Song*, as it is sung in that country. You well know the song I mean,—It begins "*Row*, brothers, *row*," and a precious *row* they have been making amongst them.

With compliments to Lady D. and the children,

Believe me, yours truly,

Victoria R.

—*Figaro in London.*

The late Sir Allan Park.—It may be truly said of this eminent judge, and truly good man, that from an early age to the close of a long and honorable life he "set God always before him," making religion the constant guide and director of all his actions. For this in his passage through life he had occasionally to encounter the sneers of the scoffer; but that never deterred him from persisting in a duty which he justly considered, paramount to all others, and which, in his case, had its temporal reward of soothing the agonies and the bed of death.

Barbarous Murder.—As a respectable farmer named Welsh, was returning from the fair of Kilderrery, he was followed by a party of men, and on coming outside the custom gap they assailed him in a savage manner, and literally stoned their unconscious victim to death. He has left a wife and six children to deplore his loss. Some of the savages, we are happy to state, are in custody.—*Limerick Standard.*

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.

With the exception of the cotton market every commercial department is now in full activity throughout the country. The woollen manufactures are remarkably brisk; the iron trade is in a state of unprecedented healthiness. All this is owing to the returning vigour of the United States, from which orders are flowing in to such a vast extent as almost to render it impossible for the vessels in port to take the goods offering. The packets are engaged long prior to their sailing. In the iron trade, there is *twice* as much doing as usual in this season of the year, for the United States, and *five* times as much as last year, and this not in any particular description, pig, bar, rod, rail, &c. all partake of the general activity. The manufacturing of cotton goods, however, does not seem to increase—this is not so much owing to the less active demand for goods from America as to the cessation of demand from the continent, which the early closing of the northern seas and the entrances to the continental harbours occasioned. The weather has, however, been so extremely mild, indeed unseasonable for the last fortnight, and the frost having disappeared, we may hope for a resumption of the trade which was checked by the frost. As an instance of the general prosperity of the country, I may remark, that although, owing to the deficient harvest and the anticipation of scarcity, the duty on foreign wheat has this week been reduced to a shilling again, and that the middle classes live upon flour sold at 4 or or 4 1-2 pounds for a shilling, while the coarsest descriptions of flour sell at 5 to 5 1-2 pounds for a shilling, we hear of scarcely any complaint from the poorer classes. These rates it must be remembered are paid in Liverpool, but an inspection of the averages will show you, that owing to its general locality as a seaport, it enjoys corn at a lower rate than the various manufacturing districts, the supplies to which pass through Liverpool. Corn is at present lower in London than it is here, owing to the greater facilities which the metropolis presents for the hoarding of foreign grain, from its proximity to the continental ports, and the abundance of speculators. So much lower is corn there than in Liverpool, that it has been shipped in great quantities from London to Liverpool. Nearly a score of cargoes have already arrived and more is on its way.

Notwithstanding the opportunity which the nominal duty of 1s. presents for the introduction of foreign grain, it cannot be made available to any great extent, as the whole amount of wheat in the British ports is under 500,000 quarters, and it is improbable that any larger quantity can be procured from the continent until late in the spring.—How the corn market may be affected by it, remains to be seen. The Liverpool market yesterday was dull, but prices are without alteration.

According to a report of the last Tuesday's Manchester Cotton Market, the demand for yarn continues very dull, and spinners find great difficulty in obtaining an advance at all commensurate with the increased price of cotton. In goods, too, there is rather less business doing, though the demand for printing cloth continues fair, and tolerably good prices.

The accounts this morning from the woolen manufacturing districts are of the most cheering nature. In every branch of the business, considerable business has been done, at prices of which the manufacturers cannot complain.

Manchester, Friday evening.—The quietness of the Cotton Market in Liverpool has had a corresponding effect on goods here; rather less, perhaps, has been doing than during the last week: but there is no fresh feature respecting the trade to report—prices quite firm. There are many extensive manufacturers whose products are bespoken for many weeks to come. The fustian trade is quite healthy, and the advance on them has been fully equal to the demand.

London Markets, Dec. 14—Sugar—The West India raw sugar market has been in a very excited state since our last. Several parcels have been taken on speculation, in anticipation that owing to the high price of grain sugar will be admitted for distillation, and importers have obtained an advance on previous rates of 2s. to 2s. 6d.: the purchases privately on Tuesday, amounted to 1100, on Wednesday to 900, and yesterday to 600, making the quantity sold for the three days 2,600 hhds and trs.

Molasses.—An increased anxiety has manifested itself to purchase West India, and at prices advanced 1s. above those of this day week; 100 casks of Grenada have brought 30s. and there are no further sellers under 31; the lowest point of the market is 28s. per cwt. the supply has become very short.

Brewers, Dec. 2.—In colonial produce there is little or nothing doing; but Corn prices are very firm, and wheat in much demand.

Liverpool Markets, December 11.—The demand for Sugar this week has been good, but confined principally to the good and fine descriptions, which have been taken readily by the Grocers at a further advance of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt.; in other kinds there is not much alteration.

Sixty puns. of Rum have been sold, chiefly Jamaica of fair quality, 25 per cent, O. P., at 4s 10d, with a few common Leewards at 3s 7d per gallon.

Antwerp, December 6.—We expect to hear daily of the arrival of a large Prussian army on our frontier, to compel us to accept the twenty-four articles. Prussia, in this movement, is backed by Russia. France is, therefore, puzzled, and has asked England for help in case Prussia enters Belgium. England promises nothing, and France intends therefore to send 30,000 men to our frontier, to look on, observe how the matter works, and act on the defensive if necessary.

The liners have lately made some extraordinary short passages, which has caused some wags to say that there is nothing like competition. The St. Andrew arrived in 16, and the Orpheus in 14½ days, whilst the Great Western was 14 days in making the passage to Bristol—a difference of 12 hours sail compared with Liverpool.

The Great Western has been docked in Her Majesty's yard at Milford.

The Thunderer, 84, is about to be commissioned immediately.

The London Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, sometime since offered a prize of £100 for the best essay "on the obligations of man as regards the Brute Creation." Thirty-four essays were sent in as competitors for the prize, some of which were quite voluminous. The prize was awarded to a manuscript, which, on opening the letter accompanying it, was found to have been written by the Rev. John Styles, D. D.

Mr. Berry, the engineer and manufacturer at Wolverton, has entered into a contract with the managers of the London and Birmingham Railway to convey passengers at one farthing a-head, and of goods at one half penny a ton, per mile, during the whole journey.

No less than three gentlemen paid the fine of £100 rather than serve the office of mayor of Litchfield.

The last dividends at the Bank of England were all paid in shillings of the new coinage, bearing the effigy of her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria.

According to a recent return, it appears that between the years 1803 and 1836, upwards of 33,000 British soldiers have perished in the West Indies, out of an averaged force of from 8,000 to 9,000 men; and that independent of war casualties.

An awful contemplation!—Governor Butler, of South Carolina, states a fact in his recent message to the Legislature of that State, which is worth notice. He says, the ammunition in the State Arsenal at Charleston is not by any means to be depended on, as it has been ascertained, that a portion of it is made up of *pease* and *corn*, instead of buck shot and balls. The *Charleston Courier* appends the following query to this clause of his Excellency's message:—

"Was not this ammunition purchased to prosecute the peaceful remedy of nullification, and was not the fraud above referred to an ingenious Yankee device to disarm nullification of its terrors, and render it as peaceful as it professed to be?

"If our surmise be correct, this new exploit of Yankee ingenuity, will render wooden nutmegs and even horn gun flints hereafter not worth mentioning. Viewed in this light it would be a practical joke of the first water—in any other it is an infamous fraud."

If matters had come to the actual scratch, the South Carolina chivalry would have found itself in a most ludicrous predicament. The idea of firing a volley of *succotash* into one of Uncle Sam's legions is laughable enough. We recollect very well how merry the Mercury made itself over the offer of an interior regiment of the militia of this state to march against the "peaceful" remedy folks in South Carolina, and if that regiment had actually gone on, the first onslaught would have been awful. The nullifiers would have fired off their pea cartridges, and the valiant militarists of the north would probably have met it by a discharge of mush and milk from their nine pounders.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

LEGISLATURE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax, Jan. 15.—The Legislature assembled on Thursday last, the day appointed for the opening of the Session. In consequence, however, of the indisposition of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, an adjournment took place until yesterday, when His Excellency, (being able to attend,) came down at 1 o'clock, to the Council Chamber. He was received by a guard of honor of the 23d Regt. at the western entrance of the Province Building—the stairs were lined by the Volunteer Rifle Company, and salutes were fired from Citadel Hill on his arrival and departure.

The Assembly were summoned to the Council Chamber, and the public business was there opened with the following gratifying and able Speech:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The loyalty for which Nova Scotia has always been conspicuous, was never more cordially expressed than in your joint Address congratulating Her Majesty on her accession to the Throne; nor more pleasingly exhibited than in the rejoicings which took place in all parts of the Province on the occasion of her Coronation.

Such being the general feeling towards our Beloved Sovereign, I could not open the present Session in a more acceptable manner than by acquainting you "that Her Majesty received with gratitude and satisfaction the assurances of your devoted attachment to Her person and government, and that in promoting the interests of her faithful subjects in this Colony, the queen will discharge one of the most grateful duties of the station to which it has pleased Divine Providence to call her."

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of the Province. At the present moment we have ample cause to be thankful to the Almighty for an abundant Harvest—a successful Fishery—an improving commerce and revenue—and for uninterrupted tranquillity. In the full enjoyment of this last and great blessing, we cannot but deeply lament that our loyal brethren in the Canadas are not equally favored, and I am assured that while admiring the noble stand which they have successfully made against the late nefarious attempts to sever their connexion with the Parent Kingdom, you will sincerely feel for the sufferings of the Families of those brave men who have fallen while defending the authority of their Sovereign, and their own dearest rights.

You cannot have failed to observe with high satisfaction, that every act of her Majesty's Government relating to these Colonies, has clearly indicated her firm resolve to withstand all attempts to destroy or weaken her supremacy over them.

It affords me gratification to state, that it is contemplated to substitute Steam Packets for the sailing vessels now employed in the conveyance of the Mails between Great Britain and Halifax. To secure the attainment of all the advantages anticipated from this arrangement, the co-operation of the Legislatures of the several Colonies to be benefited by it is essential, and I obey her Majesty's commands in submitting the matter to your consideration, and inviting you to assist in improving the mail routes, and to afford such other facilities as may depend on you, with a view to increased expedition between this place, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

Her Majesty trusts that this measure, involving as it does considerable additional expenditure by the Mother Country, will prove beneficial to the Public, and give satisfaction to the Colonies.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I have ordered the accounts for last year, and the estimates for the present year, to be laid before you, and I have the fullest reliance on your readiness to make due provision for the several branches of the Public Service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Your Address complaining of the habitual violation by American citizens, of the treaty subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the Fisheries, has engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government, and you will be happy to learn that it has been determined for the future to station an armed force on the coast of Nova Scotia, to enforce a more strict observance of the provisions of the treaty on the part of the Americans, and that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed to invite the friendly co-operation of the Government of the United States for that purpose.

The most attentive consideration has also been given to your several other Addresses of last Session, and it will be my duty to lay before you the replies which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to return to them.

As many of the members who come from a distance must be inconvenienced by being detained long in Halifax, I rely on your continued assiduity in the discharge of your respective duties, and you may be assured of my ready concurrence in all measures which may appear conducive to the real advantage and welfare of this happy Province.

23d Regiment.—The Sergeant Major and Sergeants of the Royal Welch Fusileers gave a Ball and Supper on the evening of Tuesday the 8th inst. to their own corps, and to the Sergeants of the Royal Artillery and Sappers; a few select individuals of the town were likewise present. The Ball was delightful, and the Supper beyond description every thing passed off with the greatest good order and regularity. The Band of their Regiment attended and played a great variety of delightful quadrilles and waltzes in a felicitous style for the entertainment of the guests. The officers of the Regiment honoured the occasion with their presence the greater part of the evening, and by their affable conduct added uncommon grace and vivacity to the feast.—*Times, Communicated.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

No. 2.

Finding that I cannot dispose of my *share in* the Mechanics' Institute at any *premium* over my first instalment, I begin to think that I have made a bad speculation, and as the amounts already paid into the hands of the Treasurer, are pretty well disposed of, I guess I shall not be in a hurry to pay my next instalment. I hope the Members of the Institute will not accuse me of acting dishonorable, because I find by a clause in the Constitution that I can work myself clear if pursued by legal prosecution: my objections I have before stated, mismanagement; and a squandering of the Funds. I have already suffered in my purse by the slips of others, which will make me cautious for the future, and I think it will soon be found out, that very many members beside myself will hesitate ere they pay any more into the funds of the Mechanics' Institute.

I am no controversalist, but having observed a Director's communication in the last Observer, and being myself present at the last meeting of the Institute from the commencement to the close of the meeting, I must distantly state that he has overstepped the bounds of truth, in several of his observations. Now as the Director appears to be a very young man, and but few years of experience in public matters &c., I would advise him, never to make *direct falsehoods*, the ground work of his arguments:—by doing so, his own character must suffer in the estimation of his friends, and I would remind him of the sad rebuke, a very young gentleman, an *acquaintance of his*, received ba a few days since, for his assuming and forwardness. A wilful falsehood is a serious charge, and he knew when he committed it to paper that a certain person "resist-"with might and main the resolution to place £150 "in the hands of the Director for procuring books "&c," was an *invented falsehood* of his own, that person to whom he alludes, and with whom he appears so petulent, was in favour of the £150 being so placed, but he opposed, and *successfully too*, the placing of the "whole Funds" of the Institute into the hands of the Directors.—The only person that I saw move a resolution, without receiving any support, was one of the Directors, who offered a motion that a Lecturer be imported from Europe.

A Member of the Water Company.

Pews for Sale.

No. 2, Northern Aisle Trinity Church, a square commodious Pew, lined and cushioned.
No. 62, Middle Aisle St. John Church. Apply to
Jan. 3. GEO. WHEELER.

For Sale,

A YOKE of OXEN, a grey MARE, a one horse Sleigh and Harness. Inquire at this Office. Dec. 28.

Chain Cables.

1 1-2 Inch, 90 Fahoms; 1 3-8 inch 90 fathoms,
1 1-4 inch 90 " 1 1-8 inch 90 "
—The above will be sold low if applied for immediately. JOHN ROBERTSON.
3d January 1839.

No. 2. Water Street.

JUST received per Lincoln, from Philadelphia: 50 barrels and half ditto *Jamieson's* SODA and SUGAR BISCUIT; 20 barrels ditto WATER CRACKERS.
Per James Lemon, from Liverpool—70 kegs fine and superfine Durham MUSTARD—*for sale by*
11th Jan. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

BOARDING.

MRS. ATKINSON, Princess street, has a vacancy for two or three Boarders, and after the 1st of May can accommodate more.
January 11, 1839.

WANTED—200 or £300, on Mortgage of Real Estate in this City. Enquire at the Chronicle Office. January 3.

CORDAGE.—180 Coils, comprising all sizes from 3 inches downwards, with a good assortment of SPUNYARN, MARLINE, &c. now landing ex *James Lemon*, from Liverpool, and for sale low by
Jan. 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 25, 1839.

No later European dates have been received than those given in our last number.

Provincial Legislature.—We have received Journals to the 19th, from which various extracts will be found in preceding columns.

We feel much pleasure in announcing that a Resolution passed unanimously in supply, on Wednesday last, placing at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor the munificent sum of £1000, to be transmitted by him to Sir John Colborne, the Governor General, towards relieving the immediate necessities of the sufferers in the two Canadas, as in his discretion may be considered just and expedient. The Resolution was passed (as reported by the Chairman) with three *hearty, loyal* and *sympathetic* cheers, in which as well every Member of the House as the spectators in the Gallery cordially joined.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Monday evening last Mr James Elliott gave a gratuitous Lecture on the powers of Steam and the Steam Engine.—Dr. Gesner, on the preceding Monday, lectured gratuitously on the elementary parts of Chemistry and Geology. Who is to give the next Lecture is not yet announced.

School of Arts.—We have availed ourselves of the liberality afforded by Mr. Foulis to the working Mechanics and Apprentices, by his throwing open the doors of his Lecture Room to the free admission of that important class of the community; and we must confess that we were much gratified in witnessing the marked attention and respectable deportment of the auditory. It was pleasing to notice their marked attention to the Lecture and the Experiments, and it could not fail to convince the lecturer that his young hearers had met for instruction and felt a pleasure in receiving it. This is as it should be, and we congratulate Mr. Foulis in his successful attempt to enlist the intellectual powers of our young Mechanics in the pleasing pursuits of science. We feel convinced, that these Lectures, if followed up, will produce the most wonderful effect, by improving the understanding and strengthening the moral influence of our youth, by engaging the mind in the investigation of science, and thereby awaking a laudable curiosity for further inquiry, and thus the baneful influence arising from the want of food for the mind, and the consequent idleness and dissipation which but too often follow, will receive a salutary check.

Mr. Foulis' introductory we think was excellent, and conveyed some good observations as to the application of the reasoning faculties, and he pointed out the moral turpitude of neglecting the cultivation of them:—But Mr. F. must excuse us in recommending a style of language in his written lectures more adapted to the capacities of the uninformed, and less trammelled with scientific expressions. We would also advise him to trust more to his oral descriptions, which we observed were really good, clear and explanatory, from being couched in the common language of conversation.

Tobique Mill Company.—At the Annual Meeting of the Tobique Mill Company, held at Fredericton on the 8th instant, the Hon. Thomas Baillie, James Taylor, George F. S. Berton, John A. Beckwith, and C. H. Lombard, Esquires, were chosen Directors; George F. S. Berton, Treasurer, and William J. Berton, Secretary; and at a Directors' meeting held on the same day, James Taylor was chosen President, George F. S. Berton, Solicitor, and Ephraim H. Lombard, General Agent.

On Sunday Evening, St. Andrew's Church was opened for Divine service, agreeably to notice, when an introductory Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. McGregor. The Church is to be regularly opened for service every Sunday evening, until further notice, and the services conducted alternately by the Rev. Mr. Wilson and the Rev. Mr. McGregor. We trust that much good may arise from the arrangement, to the congregation at large, and be so generally attended that the Rev. Gentlemen may be encouraged to continue their labours.—*Observer.*

New Councillors.—Letters were received in town on Friday, from Head-Quarters, stating that George F. Street, Esquire, (Solicitor General,) of Fredericton; Thomas Wyer, and Harris Hatch, Esquires, of Saint Andrews, and William B. Kinnear, and John Robertson, Esquires, of this City, had been appointed Legislative Councillors.—Mr. Wyer's promotion will cause a vacancy in the Representation of Charlotte County.—*Courier.*

Three of the criminals employed at hard labour in the Jail Yard, in this city, made their escape a few days since. We understand that one of them, James Davy, *alias* M'Donald, was captured on Friday night, by Mr. T. A. Glenny, after a well contested struggle. Information has been received that Smith and Bailey, the other absconding culprits, were on their way to Fredericton. The public generally should be on the look out for these villains. A very liberal Reward of £20 has been offered for their apprehension.—*Ib.*

Robberies.—On Monday evening last, the house of Mr. Briant, [colored man,] in the back part of the city, was forcibly broken open and about the sum of £60 was stolen therefrom. We sincerely hope that the perpetrators of this act, will be apprehended and meet the punishment they deserve.—Also the Shoe Shop of Mr. R. Watts, was broken on Friday night last, and a number of shoes and Boots stole therefrom. The perpetrators of this act, whose names are Dore and Calisher, were before the Police office on Saturday last and committed to take their trial for the offence.—Yesterday two Youths were brought before the Police Office charged with stealing "Sheep-skins," they were committed to Jail upon the above charge.—*Herald.*

From Vera Cruz, we learn that Santa Anna was stationed within three miles of the city, and had 10,000 men under his command. He had issued a proclamation to the effect that he would support the government at all hazards, and put down the French.

The mails were stopped, and no communication allowed with the towns in rebellion.

New York, Jan. 16.—The *Royal William* will sail this morning at eleven o'clock; she carries with her the best wishes of the community, and her commander, Lt Swainson of the Royal Navy, the good will of all who know him. We understand that the Liverpool boats will henceforward touch at Fayal, on the outward passage, there to replenish their supply of coals. This will be a great advantage for as Fayal is about one third of the distance, it will not be necessary to overload the boat with fuel as has heretofore been the case, and which circumstance has impeded their progress in the early part of the voyage to a very great extent. Had this arrangement been completed earlier, the Liverpool would not have found it necessary to put back. The *depot* of coals is already forming at the point above named.—*Emigrant.*

A Horrible Barbarian.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning as Mr. John Reese, one of the Fire Department, was returning home from the Orange street f